

Certain people at the North will insist that the United States Government is a military despotism, and that President Buchanan has all the powers of the Shah of Persia to seize and imprison and hang men at his pleasure. Thus the Republican press are demanding of the President that he shall seize the Commissioners from South Carolina, and try them for treason! If you ask them what is treason they can't tell, but they insist that the President ought to hang somebody, because Parson in what calls his "Life of George Jackson" (compiled too much from street talk and newspaper slanders), sets it down that General Johnson proposed to hang Mr. Calhoun for nullification, which is false. No citizen can be punished or deprived of life or liberty in this country without due process of law.

Massachusetts, in 1814, sent two ambas-  
sadors of the Hartford Convention to Wash-  
ington to demand of President Madison the separation of New England from the Union,  
in carrying on the war. William Sullivan  
and Harrison Gray Otis were the Com-  
missioners. Mr. Madison did not propose to have them. But, as Mr. John Quincy

Adams says, of the peace of Ghent, the news of which came while the Commissioners were at Washington, "the interposition

of a kind Providence averted the most de-  
plorable of catastrophes"—the establish-  
ment of a Northern confederacy.

South Carolina now follows the example

of Massachusetts by sending her commis-  
sioners to President Buchanan, and Presi-  
dent Buchanan, also, like Massachusetts in  
1814, has been compelled to hang them

for treason without judge or jury.

Now let us inquire what treason is, and

what the Constitution says about it, and  
hanging people in this country.

The Constitution of the United States

says: "Treason against the United States

shall consist only in levying war against

them, or in adhering to their enemies, giv-  
ing them aid and comfort."

This last applies only to aiding a foreign

enemy and giving them comfort, as the

Hartford convention did in 1814.

The United States not being at war, trea-  
son can consist only in levying war upon

the United States, and the Constitution

says there must be some overt act proved by

two witnesses. And what is levying war in

the United States vs. Aaron Burr: "To levy

war is to raise, create, make or carry on

war. War can be levied only by the em-  
ployment of actual force—troops must be

employed, and men must be armed."

And the purpose must be to injure on

the United States. Thus "to march in

arms with a force marshalled and arrayed,

committing acts of violence and devastation

in order to compel the resignation of a pub-  
lic officer, or to render ineffective an act of

Congress, is high treason," says Chief Justice

Marshall.

That was the nature of the offence which

Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, and

their associates were charged with when

they incited the mob in Faneuil Hall to go

to the court-house and rescue Burns, the

fugitive slave, in which unlawful enterprise

Bacheader, one of the marshal's deputies,

was murdered.

And here again South Carolina is only

following this example of Massachusetts in

the attack upon the forts, if she has really

used military force to take them.

The trial of the men in the South Carolina

is only a right to secede from the Union. But

it is not treason in the State, for a State

cannot commit treason. It is only treason

in the individuals who commit the overt act.

And if it be treason or misdemeanor,

where is the authority of the President to

seize or hang anybody, as the Republicans

are insisting he ought to do, and charge

him with a traitor for not doing it?

The Constitution is very plain on this

point. It reads thus:

"The trial of all crimes shall be by jury,

and such trial shall be held in the State

where the said crimes shall have been com-  
mitted."

"No person shall be held to answer for a  
crime unless on a presentment or indict-  
ment of a grand jury, nor be deprived of  
life, liberty, or property without due pro-  
cess of law."

There is no mob here; they are, happily

for them, free from the elements that go to

make up a mob. If you do not see them

placed in a similar condition, you as well

as I know what a state of things would be

if that the city is the most quiet, orderly

one, that the people have taken the matter

into their own hands, and that they will

maintain what they regard as their sacred

rights, till they have shed their last drop of

blood and spent their last dollar.

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# The Compiler

## A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

NO. 17.

48d Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1861.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Mid-  
dle street, one door west of the new  
Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—In collections and all other business intrusted  
to him. Once before, Faber & Ziegler's  
had Duncan & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street,  
Gettysburg, Pa.

(Sept. 5, 1859.)

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend  
to all business intrusted to him.  
He speaks the German language.—  
Office at the same place, in South Baltimore  
street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly  
opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—  
Office on Baltimore street, nearly oppo-  
site Farnsworth Brother's Store.

Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west  
of Buehler's drug and book store, Cham-  
berlain street,) Attorney and Solicitor to  
Parsons and Pennington, Bounty Land War-  
rants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all  
other claims against the Government at Wash-  
ington, D. C.; also American Claims in England.  
Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and  
highest prices given. Agents engaged in  
conducting trials in Iowa, Illinois and other  
western States. Apply to him personally  
or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Noely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collec-  
tions and all other business intrusted to  
him with promptness. Office in the S. E.  
corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by  
Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1860.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

As his office one door west of the  
Lutheran church in  
Upper Main Street, and opposite Pickering's  
store, where those wishing to have any Dental  
operation performed are respectfully invited to  
call. Raritanx: Drs. Horner, Rev. G. P.  
Krauth, D. D. H. L. Baugher, D. D. Rev.  
Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover.  
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Cancer Institute.

After many years of successful practice,  
Dr. KELLING still desires to do good to  
the afflicted. He continues to care for all kinds  
of Cancer, Tumor, Wounds, Ulcers, &c., &  
King's Evil, Scrofula, &c., if curable, without  
cutting or poison. He does not confine himself  
merely to the cure of the above diseases,  
but will treat all others with success.—  
Patients will be visited, if desired, a reasonable  
distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will  
please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanics-  
burg, where they will be directed to his resi-  
dence. For particulars write—estate de-  
visee plainly. Enclose a postage stamp to  
pay my answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING,  
Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa.

Oct. 15, 1860.

\*Wide Awake\* Meetings

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AT THE  
"BLUES HALL," and every day between  
the hours of 12 M. and 6 P. M., at the south  
west corner of the Diamond, in George Arnold's  
Clothing Store, he having just returned from  
the city with a superior stock of Black, Olive  
and Brown Cloths, for Over and Dress Coats,  
the best selection of Black and Fancy Cassi-  
mires, Coburg Valentines, Solferino, Mous.,  
Delaunes, Ginghams, Calicos, Bleached and Un-  
bleached Muslins, Sheetings and Bagging, all of  
plain or neat fashionifiable figures: is word, the  
same are just the "fancy" for the times, all  
of which will be sold at the lowest weight  
prices.

Also—Ready Made Clothing in every variety,  
style and size. If we cannot fit you, W. T.  
Kiss, who never misses a fit, will take your  
measure and make you a garment on the short-  
est notice.

Oct. 6, 1860.

Second Arrival

THIS FALL—Large Stock from Eng-  
land—Jacobs & Buehler have just received their  
second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods,  
which they offer cheaper than ever, having  
brought at the most favorable rates. They ask  
the public to call in and see their large assort-  
ment, contrived that every article may be  
gratified. Their CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, WEST-  
LINGS, Cassimets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be  
excelled for variety, and when the low prices at  
which they are offered, will be added to their  
attraction, it will be difficult to beat them.

Persons desiring anything in his line  
will find it a decided advantage to examine his  
stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of  
business to East Main street, a short distance  
below the public square, will furnish  
all kinds of work in his line, such as Mon-  
uments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every degree of  
perfection, and will confine to him, in  
the future, all business of this kind.

Persons desiring anything in his line  
will find it a decided advantage to examine his  
stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Notice—Gas Stop.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Payment of the  
first instalment upon subscriptions to  
the Capital stock of the Gettysburg Gas Com-  
pany, due on the 1st of January, 1861, is re-  
quested to be made without delay to José B.  
Garcia, the Treasurer.

By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas  
Companies, if notice for the payment of sub-  
scriptions of Stock be not complied with, the  
Company can require one per centum per month  
penalty on the amount due and unpaid.

M. JACOBS, Pres't.

Nov. 24, 1860.

SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cas-  
simires, Headstones, Jeans, and all kinds  
of Goods cheap. Call and see.

Everyone want to buy the finest and best fitting  
Clothes, Suits, Gowns, Ladies' Boots, Caps, &c.  
Clothing, Goods, Inks, and Toilets. Shoes, call  
and see.

W. B. MEALS.

Nov. 19, 1860.

### \$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND  
WASHINGTON ZINC.

BUCK LEAD.

100 pounds will cover much surface as 125  
pounds of other White Lead.

BUCK LEAD.

Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as  
durable as other leads.

BUCK LEAD.

Is whiter and more brilliant than any other  
known White Lead.

# The Compiler.



H. J. STANLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1861.

A naval officer left Washington several days ago for Fort Pickens, with such instructions as may prevent a collision with the federal authorities.

A dispatch has been received from Governor Pickens in which he says that the best understanding exists between Major Anderson and the South Carolina authorities, and that there is no apprehension of immediate hostilities.

## A Republican at Work.

Cassius M. Clay, the leading Republican of Kentucky, visited Washington last week, on a peace mission. The correspondent of the *Press* says:

"Mr. Clay, who occupies the highest position in the Republican party, on account of his fearless support of their principles in a slave State, and who stood by Mr. Lincoln during all the late exciting campaign, openly takes ground that it is duty of the Republicans to settle the agitation by disengaging the country and then turning to overthrow the Republic. He says that the border slave States must be saved; that they are too full of good friends of the Union to be sacrificed, and that for his own part he conceives it to be his duty, and the duty of the organization of which he is a member, to make every possible sacrifice consistent with honor to rescue the Government from the men who are now seeking its destruction. As I write he is surrounded with a number of the leading men of the Republican party, appealing to them with eloquence and energy to do their duty in the crisis."

A letter from Gen. Leslie Combs, who carried Kentucky against the Democrats last fall by a large plurality, addressed to Horace Greeley, says:

"The slave and Territorial questions must now—now—be settled on fair and constitutional grounds. The Kentucky old Constitution, the law of God and patriotic will be forced into revolution. Ninety-nine out of every hundred men in Kentucky demand this easy solution of our troubles. With this, we can take care of the South; without it there will be civil war—war—and blood, and dissolution."

A correspondent of the New York Post shows that a division of the Territories between the North and the South, by the line of 35 deg. 30 min., would give to each a *quantity* very nearly in proportion to the respective populations of the free and slave States, viz: to the free States, 1,795,905 square miles for a population of 10,000,000; and to the slave States, 1,203,711 square miles for a population of 12,000,000.

These respective amounts, viz: 10,000,000 for the free States, and 12,000,000 for the slave States, will vary but very little from the true sum. This division would involve no *order* or *principle* on the part of the Republicans, inasmuch as New Mexico and the Indian Territory are in fact now slave Territories.

The Republicans of the House, at Harrisburg, favorable to the repeal of the obnoxious provisions in the penal code relating to the rendition of slaves, held a caucus on Tuesday, when twenty-four were present. It is reported that their vote, combined with the Democratic vote, will carry the repeal of these obnoxious laws through the House. A speech was made by Mr. Armstrong, Republican, in the House, favoring the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's amendments to the constitution. It produced a powerful effect. It was the best effort of the session in either House. He denied that the day of compromise is past; all legislation is a compromise. He contended that the Republican party, in this emergency, was not bound by the Chicago platform. He was a Republican, but his constituents would endorse his course. On this question he was above all platforms, all party considerations. He had the love of his country alone at heart.

The Senate of Rhode Island, on Tuesday, repealed the personal liberty bill, by a vote of 21 to 9. The subject was warmly discussed in the House, and finally was postponed to Thursday.

In the Kentucky Legislature on Monday the House passed, by a vote of 87 against 0, a series of resolutions declaring, in view of the men and money tendered by several of the Northern States to the general government, that the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will resist such invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Alabama having formally seceded from the Union, it is not doubted that Justice CAMPBELL of the Supreme Court of the United States, will resign his seat. This is to be deplored. He is a strong Union man, but believes that he should follow his State.

The message of the Governor of Louisiana to the Legislature is uncompromising in its tone. He is in favor of secession, the North having contemptuously rejected the propositions of moderate men.

The candidate of the Republicans for Mayor in Boston, so ingloriously defeated, recently, was one of the City Council in 1850 that refused to open the doors of Faneuil Hall to Daniel Webster when he desired to give his reasons for supporting the compromise measures of that year. Free speech, they believed, was only tolerable when it was upon their side. Mr. Moses Kimball has waited ten years, and has at last received a scathing rebuke for the indignity he helped to heap upon the great Massachusetts statesman. Justice is sometimes slow, but it is almost always sure.

In the House, at Harrisburg, on Monday, Mr. Harper presented the following, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether a more effectual mode of ascertaining the amount of money in the hands of bankers, brokers and individuals, now not returned under the tax laws of this Commonwealth, cannot be devised.

Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, was on Monday last, elected State Treasurer by the Legislature.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, read a communication announcing the withdrawal of the Senators from his State, in consequence of the accession ordinance having been passed by the Convention. Mr. Yulee, of Florida, said that in consequence of information authentically communicated his colleague and himself deemed it proper to announce to the Senate that their connection with that body had come to an end. The State of Florida, in convention duly assembled, had soon fit to recall the powers delegated to the Union and assume the responsibilities of a separate government. He was sure that the people of Florida would never be insensible to the blessings and advantages of the Union when directed to the purposes of establishing justice and domestic tranquility and safety. He would also hold in grateful memory the early history of the Union, but she had decided that her civil and social safety were jeopardized by a longer continuance in the Union. The valedictory speech of Col. Davis, of Mississippi, was truly affecting—particularly that part of it relating to our flag. When he said that if circumstances should render it necessary for him to follow some other flag than the good old flag of the Union, which he had followed and defended on the battle-field, he should always respect and remember it. He would fold it up and carefully preserve it in a place of safety as a sacred relic and fond memento of other and better days.

The Senator from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi were about to retire from the Senate, all the Democratic Senators crowded around them and shook hands with them. Mowers, Hale and Cameron were the only Republican Senators that did so.

The House bill for the admission of Kansas as a State then came up, and, after being amended so as to make the new State a judicial district, was passed by a vote of 36, nays 16. The House will no doubt incur in the amendment.

The resolutions of Mr. Crittenden were then taken up, when Mr. Bigler, of Pa., made a conservative speech, in which he took strong ground in favor of the resolutions. He argued that coercion was impracticable. He deprecated civil war as unnecessary.

Mr. Cameron, of Pa., (Republican,) was ready to do anything to prevent a separation of this Union, and would sustain the proposition of his colleague. When asked whether he favored coercion, Mr. Cameron replied that it was a bad remedy, and he did not know that he would ever be willing to resort to it.

No vote taken.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, (Republican,) made a lengthy speech. Whilst absolving the Republican party from blame, he said he did not believe that a seceding State could be marched upon by an armed force, in order to enforce laws, provided that policy would endanger the peace and disturb the tranquility of that State and that political organization. He did not know much about human physiology, nor did he care about it, but he did know something about legal philology, and he called slaves property. They were property.

In the House, Mr. Florence presented a memorial from Philadelphia, signed by citizens of all parties, including many who voted for Mr. Lincoln, asking the adjustment of the national difficulties on the Crittenden plan. Laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Alabama delegation withdrawing from further participation in the deliberations of the House in consequence of the decision of that State.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Seward presented a memorial signed by *sixteen thousand* citizens of New York in favor of compromise and concession.

Mr. Saulsbury presented the resolutions of the State of Delaware, directing her Senators and Representatives to use their best efforts for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other means of preserving the Union. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bigler presented petitions seeking the passage of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions.—Also the proceedings of several meetings in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., made an able speech in favor of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions.

In the House, Mr. Whitley presented a memorial and certain resolutions from the State of Delaware relative to the present difficulties, and praying the prompt action of Congress thereon.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, presented a set of resolutions, signed by 17,000 citizens of Maryland, praying Congress to adopt prompt measures for the settlement of existing difficulties, on the basis of the border State resolutions.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Republican,) denounced secession in unmeasured terms. He was opposed to the repeal of the personal liberty bills.

Mr. Clemens, of Va., was against secession, but would vote for the Crittenden resolutions.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Bigler presented several memorials favoring the Crittenden amendments.

Mr. Cameron moved to postpone Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, and take up the tariff bill.

Mr. Crittenden hoped not.

Mr. Hale wished to know whether the tariff bill had been examined in detail by the committee on finance.

Mr. Fessenden said no.

Mr. Hale said this bill affected the interests of his constituents, and unless carefully examined he could not vote for it, party or no party.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were then postponed, yeas 27, nays 21, and the tariff and treasury note bill was taken up.

Mr. Simons moved to refer the bill to a select committee of five, with instructions to report at this day a week. Agreed to.

Mr. Bigler now moved to take up the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden. Lost by yeas 21, nays 27—Mr. Cameron voting with the negative, notwithstanding his repeated declarations for compromise. This is to be regretted.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then debated. Certain names were presented for corporators. Mr. Green suggested the insertion of the names of two eminent underground railroad men—John Brown, Jr., and Wendell Phillips. [Great Laughter.]

In the House, Mr. Etheridge of Tenn., made a speech. He would not court praise or avoid censure. He felt this—that the interest of thirty million of people and freemen were represented upon this floor, and that by only two hundred and thirty-six.

The Convention of Georgia has passed an ordinance against the African slave trade.

men, and part of those were attempting to inaugurate revolution. Is this the course to be pursued by this Congress to stay the tide of revolution, and will there be left no hope for a free people? If the constituency could only get a sight of their representatives early in the morning, before they had got hold of the New York Tribune on the one side, and the New York Herald on the other, never, never would they trust two hundred and thirty-six such men, or trust the interests of this country in their hands. As will take three hundred backmen from the city of New York.

He would do and vote for anything—he would vote for the Crittenden proposition or the report of the border State committee. It had been said that the different sections hated each other. Would it be any better if they were in two confederacies? No. It would be ten times worse.

Mr. Leake of Virginia, would ask the gentleman which side he was on?

Mr. Etheridge said he was advocating a cause which had but few friends on that floor, and that was the cause of his country. [Great applause in the galleries and on the floor of the House.]

Mr. Lovejoy obtained the floor, advocating the most extreme Northern principles. He appealed to his Republican friends to stand firm and decided, and not part with the golden opportunity they now possess to carry out their principles. Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. [Laughter.]

Some of them were looking to Mr. Lincoln for compromise. From his soul he did not believe that Mr. Lincoln was so disposed, but would stand by the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform. If he or an angel from Heaven proclaimed any other doctrine, let him be anathematized. Let him be accursed and the people curse him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, said he had a proposition to make. As an adjustment of the present difficulties was impossible with the present members, owing to their various views, and from the opinions expressed it was apparent that some were not disposed to yield, he therefore proposed that *every member resign his place, and let the people have another election before the fourth of March.* [Cries of "Agreed."]

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, asked his colleague whether his successor had not been elected?

Mr. Montgomery replied, I mean an election for the present; and not for the next Congress.

Ed. McPherson of Pennsylvania, remarked that it had been said that we are in the midst of a revolution, but he thought we were in the presence of a conspiracy, and the blow comes from those who admit that long ago they laid the plan, and carefully prepared the means for its accomplishment. In alluding to the history of events in this connection, he said that Cabinet officers had used the machinery of the Government for their nefarious purposes, and even the House and Senate Chamber had not escaped. He characterized the movement as despotic, originating in disappointed personal ambition and nurtured in iniquity. In reviewing the progress of events, he said nothing was certain—the Union was not to be destroyed, for the people would maintain it. Instead of abusing the Administration, Mr. McPherson had better, for his own sake, devote himself to measures calculated to save the country from civil war and ruin.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Crittenden rose to a personal explanation. In violation of the rule of the Senate, a spurious report had been sent abroad of what he had said in a secret session of the Senate. He entirely disavowed the report. He had never read it, nor would he do so. He had been informed that he was charged with having coerced. It was not true. He had said that, in his judgment, Congress had the power to use force to enforce the laws, and it might be exercised.

The District of Columbia might undertake to resume her sovereignty, and no one would say that that should be permitted. He had, however, expressly said that now was not the time to speak of coercion. He now moved that the Pacific railroad bill and all other prior orders be postponed, in order to take up his resolutions.

Mr. Lane said he was in favor of a Pacific railroad, but it was of no use to vote for a road until the pending difficulties should be adjusted.

The years and nays being ordered, the motion of Mr. Crittenden was disagreed to, yeas 20, nays 26.

The vote is about the same as on Wednesday, the Republicans, with Gwin and Latham of California, voting in the negative.

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## IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Hans, Ellis Lewis, James Campbell, W. Reed, Henry M. Phillips, William E. Lehman, James Page, C. McKibbin, B. H. Brewster, Samuel Hepburn, V. L. Bradford, J. Hamilton, Owen Jones, Robert Tyler, W. L. Hart, C. J. Ingalls, Jonah Handall, Horace Kneass, and other prominent gentlemen, have addressed a letter to Hon. Wm. H. Webb, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in which, after stating that "the constitutional organization of the great State of Pennsylvania is most unhappily in the temporary possession of a minority, who abuse their power to misrepresent the inclinations and earnest wishes of people, which are, beyond all doubt, to restore peace and harmony by conciliating our Southern brethren by those concessions so justly due," request him to call together the State Central Committee at an early day, with a view to calling a State Convention. Mr. Walsh replies, concurring in the views of these gentlemen, and declaring the belief that "if the voice of the people be heard in reference to the perils surrounding our Confederacy, it will give a powerful and overwhelming expression in favor of conciliation and compromise." He therefore, issues a call for a meeting of the Committee, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock.

*Resolved*, That with very full opportunities of ascertaining the sentiments of the people of the extensive districts traversed by the roads here represented, we do not hesitate to express our conviction that such an adjustment would meet with the decided approval of a very large majority of them; that from our observation we believe that the people of the North desire and would be satisfied with such a settlement of the slavery controversy as will forever banish the slavery question from the halls of Congress and the arena of federal politics.

The convention, consisting of about fifty gentlemen, paid a visit of respect to Gen. Scott, and to the President of the United States. They were introduced to the latter by Mr. Felton, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, when the President made a particular address in which he expressed his satisfaction in meeting and addressing his fellow-citizens, to whom he was entrusted in particular control of nearly a hundred millions of invested capital. He also cordially approved of their action in behalf of the country.

Ex-President Tyler had a long, satisfactory interview with the President. The latter expressed his belief that there will be no collision between the federal and State forces during the remainder of his administration, and that he should certainly make every effort to prevent it and to preserve peace.

*Letter from Ex-President Fillmore.* The Hon. Millard Fillmore was at Pittsburgh, Saturday night last, to express their convictions upon the state of the Union, and to consider the best means of preserving it. On the morning of that day, inflammatory appeals appeared in the Pittsburgh Republican papers, urging Republicans to be at the meeting, and to refuse all concession or compromise. Obedient to the summons, the Wide Awake rabble were there, and so conducted themselves that no body could be heard. Finally the uproar became so great, that by the direction of the Mayor, the Police cleared the house, and thus ended the most disgraceful exhibition of partisan rowdiness that has been known for years in that city.

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*Letter from Ex-President Fillmore.* The Hon. Mill

## ANTI-SLAVERY.

Some thirty years ago, Abolitionism was born. At that time public sentiment throughout the United States was decidedly in favor of emancipation and the removal of slavery from the country. All the leading churches in the country gave to the cause of emancipation and colonization their undivided influence. Emancipation was becoming more and more frequent every year. The legislatures of some twelve states had taken action in favor of the colonization cause; Kentucky had passed laws for preventing the increase of the number of slaves by importation; thus preparing the way for gradual emancipation.

Such was the state of things, when Abolitionism arose in this country. What have been the results of its agitation? It has produced schism in almost every denomination of Christians, thus crippling their energies in the great work of evangelizing our country and the world. It has arrayed against each other the denominations that were co-operating in the great work which is dear to all Christians; so that instead of uniting against the common enemy, they have weakened each other. It has annihilated the once powerful influence of the North in favor of emancipation, and produced by its abuse and wicked proceedings an intense pro-slaveryism throughout the slave States. It has filled the pulpits, through a large part of the country, with preachers who harp continually upon one exciting subject to the neglect of the great doctrines of the Gospel, thus doing infinite mischief to the cause of vital godliness.

It has converted large numbers of professed ministers of the Gospel into party politicians, to the disgrace of religion. Its leaders have become the most zealous preachers of infidelity. It has finally arrayed the North against the South and the South against the North in bitterness and hostility. It has destroyed our civil Union, and is about to plunge the country into the horrors of civil war.

Meanwhile, the hope of emancipation is gone forever; and if Abolitionism can have it a little longer, it will cause multitudes of the poor slaves to be butchered, as it has already rendered their condition worse than it was.

Look at the fruits, and then judge of the character of the tree. Is it not amazing that intelligent and good men have allowed themselves to be deceived by this vile, infidel fanaticism, and have thus given their influence to aid in its work of destruction?

### Exchange.

### SAVE THE COUNTRY.

We are in the very beginning of civil war, and no man can tell where it will end. War at all times is dreadful; but a war among our own people—a war of Americans against Americans, is too horrible to consider for a moment. Before this most terrible and dreadful of calamities, all party ties should be forgotten. For the sake of the Union—for the sake of the American people—by all the glories of the past—the innumerable blessings which have been showered upon us, and by the bright hopes of the future, we implore the Republicans now in Congress so to act that the deep peril and extreme danger which surrounds us, may be put away from the doors of the nation. We implore them to give peace once more to the country; we beg them to cast aside useless abstractions, and let us be once more a united and happy people. Pass Crittenden's resolutions of compromise, and let them go to the country for acceptance and ratification. An hour's good work, in the right direction, is worth whole weeks of idle discussions and volumes of impractical theories. The universal cry of all who love their country—their whole country—should be for action, prompt, earnest and just to every section. Nothing short of justice will give peace—noting more should be offered—nothing more demanded.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

### The First Secessionist.

The first disunion speech ever made in the United States House of Representatives was by Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, in regard to the Louisiana enabling act, January 14, 1811. He said:

"I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations, and that as it will be of all, so it will be the duty of some to prepare definitely for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must."

This same Josiah Quincy is yet alive, and, despite his advanced age, is one of the most radical and extreme Abolitionists in New England, and is for coercing those who are acting on the doctrine which he enunciated in his youthful manhood.

### Another State Gone.

On Saturday week, the State Convention of Georgia passed her ordinance of secession by a vote of 208 to 90. This makes five States which have seceded from the Union.

The work of disintegration is gradually and surely going on, and two separate, sectional, antagonistic confederacies will soon replace the glorious Union, unless some method of compromise is agreed upon. When the Union is gone we shall know what we have lost, and regrets will be useless. Now is the time to make such compromises as shall render the Union more firm. Now is the time for the people to speak out, and not to permit the moral effect of their opinions to be destroyed by the efforts of wire-working politicians, whose ambition and selfishness knows no such word as patriotism.

### Letter from Judge Lewis.

Ex-Chief Justice Ellis Lewis has written an able and conclusive letter, with the object of returning to the balance remaining in the hands of the unfriendly and obstructing nature of the act of 1877. Judge Lewis has argued the subject in all its bearings, and shows conclusively that the law now upon it, or statute book is calculated to embody the master plan of the capture of his runaway slave, and is in direct contravention of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Constitution, which requires that fugitives shall be delivered up upon the claim of the party to whom their labor is due. Judge Lewis treats the subject with moderation and ability, and free from all partisan spirit, and his reasoning will not be without its influence.

*Anti-Slavery Modest.*—The conservative element of Boston, Y. N., on Thursday evening resolved not to permit the band of abolitionists which has been roaming about the western part of the State to interfere in their meetings, and accordingly took possession of the place of meeting, and prevented all speaking. This is another indication of the position in public sentiment.

"How outside," said the fiddler, when he fell out of the window.

The public will hardly believe it, and yet reliable accounts from Washington state it to be true, that propositions looking to the preservation of the Union and the avoidance of civil war, are laughed at by a large number of Black Republican members of Congress. The constituents of these miserable fools ought to teach them sense if they are capable of being taught.

The Providence Post says the political clergymen having preached us into a dissolution of the Union, they would now preach us into a civil war!

*Skating at New York.*—It is stated that twenty thousand persons were present on Tuesday night in the ice in the Central Park. The pond was lit up at night, and nearly twenty thousand persons, one-sixth females, enjoyed skating by the calcium light.

Found at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve about it in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, &c. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

There's a wise counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowler & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. Burns on the outside wrapper.

*Meeting in Lynchburg.*—LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 22.—A meeting held here to-night to nominate a candidate for the State Convention adopted resolutions almost unanimously that the convention should pass an ordinance of secession, unless the controversy between the government and Southern States be adjusted before that time.

A brother-in-law of President Lincoln is in the secession army in South Carolina.

In the present disturbed condition of our country, amid the trials of revolution, with commercial distress upon us, and civil strife threatened, every one should take the papers and keep himself fully informed. The Compiler takes especial pains to furnish the latest and most reliable intelligence of passing events. We have of late added many more names to our list than is usual at this season of the year, and "still they come." But there is room for more.

To DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.—We this week make an urgent appeal to our distant subscribers for money—the most of whom have now been receiving the paper three, four, five years, without paying us. We have asked time and again for money—yes, we have almost begged for it—but no attention is paid to our call. We can get along in this way no longer. Our stock of Ink, Paper and Type must be kept up—for which we have to pay cash. How can we do this and lay out of our hard-earned money for years. Come, friends, reflect a moment and see the reasonableness of our request. Send us immediately what is due us—as much as you can. If you know how we are cramped on every hand and the great inconvenience we are put to by your tardiness, we know you would be more prompt in your payments.

### MARRIED.

At St. Joseph's Church, Emmitsburg, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Francis Laseo, LOUIS P. CAFFARATA, Esq., of St. Louis, to Miss JULIA, daughter of Wm. H. and Theresa Tyson, of Emmitsburg.

To the kindly consideration of the happy couple, we are indebted for a liberal supply of wedding cake and a pair of bottles of rare old wine. Whilst we earnestly thank, we extend our congratulations and good wishes to them. There must be unbounded happiness in store for those who so handsomely "remember the printer." May sunshine ever light upon their pathway.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. GEORGE J. DETRICK to Miss ANGELINE HERSH, both of Tyrone town-hill.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. JOSEPH WISLER, of Butler town, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. John Hartman, of Mummasburg.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Morton, Mr. JOHN MONFORT, (formerly of this country) to AMELIA A. JOBY, both of Middlebury, Vermont.

On the 12th inst., by James Davis, Esq., Mr. JOHN YENGEL, of Adams county, to Miss NANCY A. MENDORP, of Cumberland co.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. P. Scheurer, Mr. ABRAHAM SHANAHROCK to Miss ANGELINE ARTER, both of Adams county.

On the 31st inst., by the Rev. Thomas O'Neill, Mr. TOBIAS H. ECKENRODE, of Adams county, to Miss MARY, daughter of Andrew Koons, of Carroll county.

### DIED.

On the 20th inst., in Menallen township, Mr. JACOB EYSTER, (son of Peter Eyster, of Arentsville), aged 25 years 1 month and 23 days. His remains were interred in Arentsville on Tuesday last.

On the 20th inst., in Adams county, Mr. W. M. WILSON, of Arentsville, aged 36 years 1 month and 1 day.

On the 20th inst., in Adams county, Wm. PETER, son of Henry and Mary Sheely, aged 18 years 9 months and 2 days.

On the 19th inst., JOHN EDWARD, son of D. Webster and Martha A. Robison, aged 1 month and 27 days.

### Sealed Proposals

WILL be received until Saturday, the 16th day of February next, for the building of a Lutheran Church at Heidlersburg. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the two last-named of the Committee, residing in Heidlersburg.—JACOB BOWERS, GEO. E. STARRY, PETER YEATTS, Committee.

### Notice.

THE undersigned, And/or appointed by the Orphan's Committee, do hereby command the balance remaining in the hands of Joes Wixson, Administrator of the estate of John Syrus, deceased, among the parties legally entitled to receive the same, hereby notifies all parties interested, that he will discharge the duty of his appointment, at his office, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday, the 13th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, to make distribution among the parties entitled thereto. J. H. HERON, Auditor.

Jan. 28, 1861. td.

### Bargains!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—We would call the attention of our countrymen and women to buy cheap goods, etc., &c., determined to close out our entire stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., &c., at cost prices for cash. Our stock comprises all the newest and fashionable styles, in French Merinoes, Cashmere, Delaine, Printed Merinoes, Plaids, Amelie Cloths, Oriental Lustres, Wool Delaines, all colors, Lyness Cloth, &c., &c., long and square Shawls—closing out at greatly reduced prices.

The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we are assured that wasps pique as well as yellow jackets.

—“Down outside,” said the fiddler, when he fell out of the window.

Jan. 28, 1861. td.

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Jan. 28, 1861. td.

### Economy is Wealth.

SAYDERS of our learned men, and I believe it, for the last few years, that the world has been laughing at us, and we have been laughing at the world. Judge Lewis treats the subject with moderation and ability, and free from all partisan spirit, and his reasoning will not be without its influence.

—“Down outside,” said the fiddler, when he fell out of the window.

Jan. 28, 1861. td.

UNION MEETING.—Notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow on Saturday afternoon last, the Union meeting at J. E. Smith's at Mount Rock, was largely attended. Resolutions in favor of the Cartwright Compromise, and commanding the conciliatory sentiments of Senators BIRCH and CAMERON were unanimously adopted. Proceeding next week.

UNION RIFLE COMPANY.—This Company was regularly organized, at the same time and place, by Major Scott, Brigade Inspector. J. E. MILLER was elected Captain; D. W. THEODORE 1st Lieutenant; and J. E. SMITH 2d Lieutenant.

### THE MARKETS.

GUTTSENBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour..... 47 to 50

Fine Flour..... 35 to 40

White Wheat..... 10 to 12

Red Wheat..... 08 to 12

Corn..... 50

Ky. Corn..... 65

Flax Seed..... 25

Black Peas..... 45

Clover Seed..... 40 to 45

Timothy Seed..... 25 to 30

Flax Seed..... 15

Flower of Paris..... 60

Flaster ground, per bag..... 1 00

Pork..... 6 00 to 6 50

HANOVER—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour..... 25 to 6 13

Wheat..... 20 to 1 60

Rye..... 70 to 78

Corn..... 65 to 71

Oats..... 36 to 38

Clover Seed..... 5 00 to 5 50

Timothy Seed..... 1 75 to 2 25

Beet Cattle, per hundred..... 6 50 to 8 50

Hog, per hundred..... 7 25 to 7 75

Hay..... 13 00 to 15 00

Whisky..... 18 to 19

Guano, Peruvian, per ton..... 62 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons..... 5 00

Do. from stores..... 5 50

Wheat..... 1 18 to 1 25

Rye..... 55

Corn..... 27

Clover Seed..... 4 75

Timothy Seed..... 1 50

Flaster ground..... 6 50

Pork..... 5 50

Notice.

W. M. WISOTZKEY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William Wisotzkey, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him, not to forget, nor to mention moderate charges, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. He further solicits a share of the property.

JOSHUA PRICE, Executor.

JAN. 21, 1861. 3m\*

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ABRAHAM HART, JR., Executor.

JAN. 21, 1861. 3m\*

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## Advertisements.

### Baltimore Adverts.

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 121 and 126 North Street,

Baltimore.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give satisfactory service to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries, Quano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.

—F. G. O., by

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE,  
FANCY GOODS,  
HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS,  
AND TOYS.

Wholesale and Retail, at cheap and fancy place  
Baltimore.

151 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE.

Orders promptly attended to.

JUNE 15, 1860. 15

*BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL GLOBE.*

FOUNDED 1852, Chartered 1854. Located COR OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS., Baltimore, Md.—The Largest, Most Complete, Purchased & Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a Thorough Practical Education. Extending over 150,000 square feet, containing upwards of \$1,000,000 worth of Property, Furniture, and Pictures, representing the finest of the kind ever offered in this country; representing the interior view of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to every Young Man on application.

For Catalogue, address J. L. HARRIS, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 6, 1860. 15

A. MATTHIOT & SON'S

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, WOODWORKING, No. 8, 25 and 27, Gray street, Baltimore, Md. (Fayette St.) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union.

Also on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Matrices of Hull, Cotton, and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Telec., Cotton, and Hair, Rocking Chairs, Etagères, Marble Tables, Bedsteads, Receptio and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Chairs and Cradles, Baby Cribs, Hall Tables, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATTHIOT & SON,

No. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6, 1860. 15

Burt's Mill Stones

WARRANTED B. F. BURTH, CO., Contractors, Pearl and Centre Streets,

Opposite N. C. R. R. Station, Baltimore, Md. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Polting Cloths, Leather and Gilt BEARING,

Gilded Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Colone, Corallo, and Earthen Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60.]

George M. Booke,

IMPORTER and Dealer in CHINA, ASIA, & QUEENSTWEE, No. 41 North Howard street, between Lexington and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE.

STONEWARE always on hand, at Factory prices.

June 18, 1860. 15

New & Rich

CHEMIST AND RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

An sprit and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxides and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexion indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

In cases of all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Epilepsy, Dystoechia, Constipation, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Inipient Consumption, Scrofulosis, Tubercolosis, Salt Rheum, Miasmatization, White Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL Debility, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no other preparation can equal. It would render invalids as long bedridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly reappeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female Subjects, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical change, and that complication of nervous and despotic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In nervous affections, all kinds, and for remedying such as are due to medical practice, it is equally effective.

The County Trade and general dealers are invited to give me a call, and examine my STOCK WARE, cannot be surpassed either for beauty or quality, or the latest and most beautiful patterns.

[Feb. 27, '60.]

A. W. WARNER & GOLD

Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Gold and Silver

Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings, &c., &c.

Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Gold and Silver

Bracelets, Finger Rings, &c., &c.

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